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New York Representative, J. C. WILKES, 1822 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
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SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1911.

Woman Suffrage in England.

The many women readers of The Washington Herald who have been discussing the question of woman suffrage in the columns of our paper will be interested in the facts which Ida Husted Harper has recently made known concerning the movement in Great Britain. Nearly all of the American papers have contained themselves with printing pictures of militant suffragettes which, while picturesque, were not especially informing. It is, therefore, of some value to have a clear and instructive analysis of the progress which has been made in England in the effort to endow woman with the right to vote.

The woman suffrage bill in the House of Commons has passed its second reading by a vote of 255 to 88, a majority of 167; a larger majority than the present Liberal government has been able to command for any of its own measures since it came into power in 1906. Whether the measure will be allowed to go to its third reading and final vote is the question now agitating the suffragists. They know that six times in previous years their bill has been arbitrarily halted ere it reached the voting stage, but they are also relying upon the promise of Premier Asquith that at this session it would be allowed to reach a vote. It was, in fact, the deliberate prevention of a vote in the past which led the women suffragists to abandon their former conservative methods and adopt the militant demonstration. Should the vote be again prevented they will make a protest which will agitate the entire kingdom.

The vote in the House of Commons is apparently an accurate reflection of popular sentiment upon the subject. Eighty-four towns and city councils have asked Parliament to pass the bill. In this list, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin are included. Men's leagues to help the cause are being formed in large numbers, and the London University convocation, by a vote of 247 to 28, sent a deputation to the prime minister to urge favorable action. As for the organizations of women, it is said that every one of consequence in Great Britain has fully endorsed the bill.

Even if the measure should pass, it will not place the women upon full equality with the men. It enfranchises "every woman householder," and this includes married women if they do not vote in the same constituency—that is, if they "can qualify" on a different property from the husbands. The word "householder" includes all women who pay rent, even though it be only a shilling a week for a single room. Even with its limitations, however, the bill, if passed, will give a tremendous impetus to the cause of woman suffrage, especially in this English-speaking country, where the movement has already gained considerable force. Campaigns for a suffrage amendment are now in progress in Kansas, Oregon, and California, while in Wisconsin the legislature has already submitted the question to the voters to be voted upon next year.

The Dickens Centenary.

The centenary of Dickens' birth is to be celebrated next year, and there is a natural revival of interest in the great English novelist. Americans have long since forgiven the unkind things which he said about us in his travel notes, not only because they were doubtless true in a large measure, but also because there is a wholesome respect in this country for his genius.

The position to be accorded Charles Dickens in the literary world has always been a troublesome problem. Some critics cannot endure him. They laugh at the sentimentality which marks some of his work as in the description of the death of Paul Dombey, and they insist that his pictures of life were drawn upon a low scale. All this may be true, and yet, all the critics and purists in the world to the contrary notwithstanding, he could describe human nature with wonderful fidelity. His created characters in fiction whose names will never die. Pickwick and Micawber and Pecksniff and the Cheeryble brothers—a catalog could be

filled with the names of the people who moved and had their being through the vitality with which he invested them in his books. In the face of the continued popularity of Dickens' novels long after their author is dead, and when even the conditions which he pictured in "Bleak House" and "Oliver Twist" no longer exist, it is absurd to endeavor to relegate him to oblivion.

Dickens may not, as some insist, be worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Balzac and Thackeray, but he nevertheless occupied, and still occupies, a field all his own. No one has ever quite equaled him in the delineation of certain phases of character—the people in the lower middle class, as the late William S. Gilbert would say, and with whom he came into close relation when he worked as a newspaper reporter. His field of observation may have been restricted, but as a chronicler of life within that sphere he certainly has no rival in English literature.

Smoking Automobiles.

We respectfully invite the attention of our police and health authorities to a circular letter issued by Police Commissioner Waldo, of New York City, as follows:

"Attention is directed to section 187 of the sanitary code, which makes the emission of smoke by automobiles a violation of the sanitary code.
"All members of the department will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance."

We do not know whether our health regulations or our police regulations contain a prohibition such as is found in the New York law, but if they do not, the omission ought to be promptly rectified. The Police Court of this city is dealing rigorously with the disturbers of public peace and comfort who insist upon attaching their automobiles all manner of ear-piercing and nerve-debilitating horns, but the nuisance of the smoking automobile still exists.

Only yesterday three motor cars went down Fourteenth street emitting veritable clouds of foul-smelling smoke. It literally befogged the atmosphere and filled the eyes, nostrils, and lungs of every unfortunate pedestrian who happened to be in the neighborhood. The passengers in the cars are indifferent to the discomfort which they cause others, because the smoke trails after them. The people in the streets who do not own automobiles are subjected to the nuisance, which, owing to the laxity of the authorities, is growing worse.

Surely some regulation can be framed which will compel automobilists to manifest some regard for the health and comfort of the rest of the public.

The Record of the House.

When, upon the Saturday preceding the assembling of Congress in extraordinary session, the Democrats of the House met in caucus, they decided upon a programme of legislation. With remarkable unanimity they have labored to carry this programme into execution, and the success which has attended their endeavors is shown by the record of achievement.

It is worth while to recall in detail the work which the Democrats assigned themselves, as follows:

Election of United States Senators by vote of the people.
Legislation referring to the publicity of campaign contributions, before and after election.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement, general tariff legislation, and legislation affecting the revenues of the government.

The reappointment of the House to conform to the thirteenth census.

Resolutions of inquiry and resolutions touching upon investigations of the executive departments.

Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

Deficiency bills.

Legislation relating to the District of Columbia.

The first item was passed on April 13, the second on April 14, the Canadian reciprocity agreement on April 21, the reappointment bill on April 27, and the bill for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona on May 23. The first step toward general tariff legislation was taken in the passage of a bill revising the wool schedule on June 20, while promptitude has been shown in dealing with the investigation of the executive departments. Thus every pledge given by the Democratic House has been redeemed, save the one which relates to District legislation, and to the extent that an inquiry is to be made into matters affecting local finances and assessments this sole remaining item has also received consideration.

In addition to this, the Democrats have also done effective work in reducing the expenses of maintaining the House by cutting off a large number of unnecessary officials, despite the tremendous pressure upon them to provide places for constituents. All this work has been accomplished without friction and with unusual expedition.

The record of Democratic majorities in the House in the past has not been so commendable. It is easy to recall the time when the Democratic party, as an organization, seemed to be entirely without discipline, when it had no fixed policies, and when its internal quarrels rendered futile its efforts to secure legislation. The contrast shown during the present session is most marked. The majority determined upon its programme and then refused to be swayed from the course which had been chosen. It has marched forward with unity and with well-defined purposes. Whether

it has learned wisdom from experience or whether the Democrats now in control are of a different brand from their predecessors is not a question now to be discussed. Suffice it to say that the facts, as they appear, are remarkable enough, when compared with the performances of the past, to warrant the emphasis which is here accorded them.

Bouting the Standpaters.

President Taft makes the rout of the standpaters complete. He declares that the time for the Chinese wall has gone and that industries must ask for no more protection than they absolutely need.

In line with this declaration of the President comes a movement in the United States Senate to make tariff reduction a Republican proposition and thus take away from the glory which the Democrats had hoped to win for themselves. It has already been shown in the Senate that the Democrats and low tariff Republicans easily dominate that body. In fact, when the time comes for a vote upon the wool schedule bill the probability of its passage is almost assured.

Whether they will or not, the day of the high protectionist has passed. President Taft sounded the death knell when he submitted to Congress the reciprocity agreement with Canada, and now he has gone even further with the statement that unless a moderate tariff is enacted the revolt against the protective principle may go to an extreme. In this belief, the President simply reflects popular sentiment. The Democratic victory last year was a protest against conditions which make millionaires out of the manipulators of monopolistic combines, conditions which would be impossible under a moderate tariff.

President Taft's position will not please the standpaters, but he speaks the solemn truth.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

WORTH THE MONEY.
The great antarctic expedition is sailing back.
It noted two new kinds of fish.
And shot a yak.
It mapped the icebergs and the eases.
It came across
And rectified some old mistakes.
Regarding moss.

And now with seven tons of notes
And lots of fame,
The expedition homeward floats
To great acclaim.
A hundred thousand is the cost.
In figures flat;
But data that we might have lost
Will balance that.

Getting Him Cheap.
"I'm thinking of buying my daughter a duke."
"Got that much money?"
"This is a sort of cut-rate duke. He's willing to come into the family for his board and lodging."

Crowded Out.
"What's the matter? Didn't Mabel succeed on the stage?"
"No," she says, "the stage is so cluttered up with bum professionals that there's no chance for a talented amateur."

Right as Well.
"You wouldn't have your childhood back?"
"Think of the happy days when you went swimming and fishing."
"And the unhappy days when I had the measles and the mumps. No; I'll take life as it comes along."

More Expensive.
The daisy chain has had its day.
Or so the college girls say.
To carry it rich girls disdain.
So now they have an orchid chain.

Modern Methods.
"I guess there's something in this scientific farming. I'm fairly turning away the summer boarders."
"Adopted new methods, did you?"
"Yes; I hired a quartet to sing and two actors from a rural play to talk dialect."

Getting a Rest.
"You seem to be sticking close to business these days."
"I need the relaxation. The baseball season is a terrible strain on a chap."

Art To-day.
"She is being fitted for the stage."
"Studying hard, you mean?"
"Oh, no. Merely being measured for the necessary gown."

His Choice of Weapons.
From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
In "A Century of English Ballads," a recent book by Harold Simpson, there is a delightful story of Stephen Inceledon, an eminent tenor of other days, whose singing of "Black-eyed Susan" was particularly to the people's taste.

While staying at a country inn Inceledon had quarreled during the evening with an army officer. He imagined he had closed the controversy by going off to bed, but the officer, left down stairs to brood over his wrongs, thought otherwise.

Making his way to Inceledon's bedroom he found the singer fast asleep. When he succeeded in waking him, a matter of some difficulty, the officer demanded satisfaction.

"Satisfaction?" murmured Inceledon, sleepily. "Well, you shall have it." Whereupon he sat up in bed and sang "Black-eyed Susan" in his best style.

"There," he said, lying down again. "My singing of that song has given satisfaction to the people, and it will have to satisfy you," and he turned over and went to sleep again.

Quite Cordially Received, in Fact.
From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
Even persons with the most acute sense of hearing were unable to hear any expression of regret over the decision holding the Pullman Company responsible for losses sustained by passengers aboard its cars.

HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY

To keep in touch with home news Washington travelers leaving the city should not fail to have The Washington Herald mailed to them. It will be sent promptly, and addresses may be changed at any time. No charge without intervention of service.
Mail orders of various kinds, including the old and new editions.

PERQUISITES OF THE CORONATION

The "Directors of the Coronation," as they have been termed, namely the Duke of Norfolk as earl marshal and chief butler of the empire, who has to care for the regalia, and who was responsible for the successful organization of the great show, and who, as head of the College of Arms, had to solve hundreds of problems on heraldry; the Lord Chamberlain, the master of the horse, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster, all have derived from their various offices perquisites which, apart from their intrinsic worth, are of great value on account of their historic associations.

The archbishop has received the velvet chair upon which the King sat during the coronation ceremony, and with it he got the cushion and footstool. The lord chamberlain, who was responsible for the housing of the foreign royalties, and who got the King's and queen's bedding in which he slept the night before the coronation, in addition to forty yards of crimson velvet and the royal nightgown, had to content himself with the forty yards of velvet alone and the fees of his office, which, of course, are not small.

Robes for the dean and for three chaplains and for sixteen of the clergy are the perquisites of the dean and chaplains of Westminster, but, better still, the chapter has the right to the wood used for the stands and other erections in the abbey, which is worth several thousand pounds. Perhaps the most valuable perquisites of all connected with the coronation of the British King are the splendid purple robes which form a most important part of the Queen's costume. Those robes become the property of the mistress of the robes.

As much as has been written about the coronation, one thing has escaped observation, namely, the important part which the lord mayor of London had to play at the festivities. As chief ruler of the capital city, he claimed the right of attendance upon the King, both during the procession and during the actual ceremony, where he stood to the left of the coronation chair, holding the city scepter in his hand. This may sometimes also be called the crystal scepter, is one of great antiquity. The head is set with uncut rubies, large pearls, and sapphires, and is of fifteenth century workmanship.

When it was customary to hold a coronation banquet in the Palace of Westminster, the King's butler had to present the King with wine in a gold cup. After the King had drunk the cup was returned to the lord mayor, who retained it as his fee.

Among the many society ladies who have been invited to take part in the Shakespeare ball at Albert Hall, not the least charming will be the Viscountess of Curzon. She is the wife of Lord Curzon, the eldest son and heir to the Earl of Howe, who is only twenty-six, and must not be confused with Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the former viceroy of India, who is twice his age, and who had been chosen to bear the standard of the Indian Empire at the coronation. He resigned his viceroyalty in 1905, and his enemies said that he was forced to do so after the constant his son, Walter Pitt-Otho, was treated as a countryman of the Normans. In 1903 he is mentioned in the Domesday Book as being in possession of his father's estates. He also was a descendant of Windsor.

It was in 1266 that Gerald Fitzmaurice was summoned to Parliament as first Baron Offaly. The fifth of that name was created Earl of Kildare in 1535. It is recorded that while an infant he was at the castle of Woodstock when an alarm of fire was raised. In the confusion the child was forgotten. One of the servants, returning in search of him, found in one of the towers an ape, which usually had been kept chained, carefully holding the baby in its arms. In gratitude the Duke of Devonshire bestowed upon James, the twentieth Earl of Kildare, in 1796. The present duke is unmarried. He was a page at the coronation of his father, King George IV.

"GOOD CITIZEN" DAY.
Instead of Making Children More Patriotic Would Bore Them.
From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

A gentleman out in Nebraska who is trying to start a movement for the observance of a "good citizenship day" writes to ask if we have any suggestions to make.

We have.
Speaking to this gentleman in a heart-to-heart way, we would say that we have about as much need for a "good citizenship day" as of a poultry day, or any kind of useless day that might be suggested.

We have already about a dozen election days, more or less, in this State, and it strikes us that anybody who wants either to meditate on or manifest his good citizenship, ought to find them amply sufficient for his purpose.

As for the children's education in patriotism—a point our Nebraska friend particularly stresses—we haven't the slightest idea that a "good citizenship day" would give one more good citizen to the Republic than it would otherwise have. It would probably only make the children tired.

And why shouldn't it? A lot of edifying speeches, a collection of pious platitudes, a series of children's exercises laboriously prepared, best, fans, thirst cries for ice water—that is about what the good citizenship day celebration would probably amount to, whether held on Sunday or any other day.

The simple but often forgotten truth is that the only way to train children to be good citizens is not to try to hold up to them at an early age the abstract idea of good citizenship, which they are incapable of appreciating, but to rear them in the nurture and admonition of honor, duty, charity, and patriotism.

The church, the home, the school, the circle of acquaintance—these are the aids to good citizenship. And they promote it by helping to form and develop character. And in our humble opinion nothing else counts or ever will count enough to be worth mentioning in the same connection.

We trust that our Nebraska correspondent, failing to find our reply exactly in the sense he anticipated, will not hastily conclude that we are an open or disguised enemy of good citizenship. On the contrary, we greatly favor it.
We never it so much, in fact, that we can see no particular reason to cheapen it by a superfluous sort of holiday celebration. We value it so highly that we don't want it to run the remotest chance of being taken as a bore to the young generation.

Unlimited Vocabulary Required.
From the Northern Star, London.
There are 248,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used last Sunday by a lady who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written, "Reduced to 247."

Not in Mention the Motorcycle.
From the New York Times.
A girl failed to ride on these thrilling roller skates so she can show her courage by clinging to the nearest man.

A MILLIONAIRE CRIMINAL.

Some incidents that seem to require explanation.

From the New York Evening Post.
A queer item of news, and one that will strike looking into, comes in a Nebraska dispatch. It indicates that, somewhere high up in the Department of Justice, a very easy-going view is taken of the meaning of a sentence to a year's imprisonment for land frauds—when the person sentenced happens to be a millionaire.

A dispatch from Omaha states that Bartlett Richards, the Nebraska cattle king, who received such a sentence last fall, and whose term does not expire until about the end of August, has been for the last three weeks—ever since the hot weather struck Nebraska—in Rochester, Minn., among the lakes where it is cool, "while he prepares for an operation for gall stones." The item is rendered additionally interesting by the reminiscent statement accompanying it, that this same Richards was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment several years ago for land frauds, and that this hour was spent in custody of a marshal at the Omaha Club, where the party had a banquet. President Roosevelt immediately discharged the marshal by telegraph.

Who is responsible for the present pampering of the millionaire criminal does not exactly appear, nor does it seem to be known just what the extent of it is; but there has been a big scandal as to the luxurious furnishing of the man's cell. The public is entitled to a full and exact statement of the facts in the case, from the highest authority at Washington. Few things can be pointed to that are more subversive of respect for law and more destructive of public morals than an exhibition of great favoritism in behalf of wealthy criminals.

UNCLE SAM'S SUMMER RESORTS

Government Owns Most Attractive Parks and Scenery.

A good many people who think they know a thing or two about Uncle Sam will be surprised to hear he is the biggest proprietor of summer resorts in the land. But it is true. Uncle Sam wants it to be known, and he is sending out circulars. Are you anxious to climb a glacier? Don't go to the Alps. Take a train to the Glacier National Park. Do you have something for the Black Forest? There's something much finer and vastly more impressive on any of the other mountains of the Rockies.

Are you eager to risk your life scaling an inaccessible peak? Why go to the Andes? Trip it lightly to the base of Mount Rainier and you will get all the excitement you want.

Perhaps you are interested in prehistoric ruins. If so, visit the Casa Grande ruins in Arizona or run up to the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado.

Maybe you have a longing for big trees. Uncle Sam has them. You can travel in supreme comfort to the forests of giant sequoias, to the Mariposa groves, where some of the patriarchs were growing when Caesar was building bridges in Gaul.

Then there's Yellowstone, established forty years ago. There is nothing more glorious in Europe or anywhere else. And it has 4,000 acres, enough for anyone to wander in without bumping against any one else.

Uncle Sam has a lot of good propositions, and it's the fault of a defunct people if they don't patronize his resorts.

DECLINE OF NATIONS.

The Spectator Traces the Ruin of the Roman Empire.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
In proportion to their prominence and power, all great nations have the keenest interest in what has caused the ruin of empires in the past, and may in time bring about their own decline. The able and judicious Spectator traces the ruins of the Roman empire not to the invasion of the barbarians, but to causes operating the world over in every age. A declining birth rate and the dissolution of the marriage tie is placed first among such causes. Second, it is second in influence at all, as the overwhelming taxation, especially in the later years of the empire, had been saddled upon Rome. It is a species of blood-letting which renders a nation weak and may drive its citizens to take refuge in other lands. The introduction of a caste system through government action—a tendency sure to make itself felt in times of great ease and national prosperity—put down as third among the causes that ruined Rome. It is not in harmony with the genius of our institutions to speak of the President's wife as "the first lady of the land," yet we often hear the designation. The fourth cause is the attempt of the state to act as a universal providence—a theme that opens a wide door for discussion. The endowment of idleness occupies the fifth place, being at once the offspring of prosperity and the father of caste—social "quality" rather than social equality. The last of the Spectator's causes of ruined Rome has to do with bottle ships and standing armies. It is couched in the following terms: "The neglect of national defense by the refusal to train the population to arms, and the reliance solely on a professional army."

Low wages Accepted by Foreigners Decried by Samuel Gompers.

In the July number of the Federationist, edited by Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor charges that emigration agencies and steamship companies are largely responsible for what he claims are low working wages in this country.

According to Mr. Gompers, an English-speaking laborer can go to no part of the United States without finding the foreigners there before him, working at starvation wages.

He charges the emigration agencies and the steamship companies control the emigration of this foreign element. Mr. Gompers also declares there is a universal conspiracy among the people of this country to defame the labor leaders. The Federationist claims that great injustice is being done to the labor leaders and that their assailants are guilty of misrepresentation of their principles.

TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.
Ogdenburg, N. Y., June 24.—Charles Graves, a farmer living near here, is dying to-day as the result of being attacked by a bull. His collar bone and shoulder blades were dislocated and the ribs on one side were torn from the breastbone.

Medway, Mass., June 24.—A \$20,000 fire that threatened to burn out the center of the town today destroyed Sanford Hall, a large business building. Firemen were summoned from neighboring towns and pumps in the factories were used. The fire started in a lodge room.

Louisville, Ky., June 24.—In a quarrel over a woman during services in the Kentucky Church, a minister, Rev. Steve Ratliff, was shot and killed. Marlon Spencer. He then fled to the hills, where a posse is now searching for him.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 24.—More than a score of rioters were arrested after two men had been wounded in a battle between 2,000 striking garment workers and guards who were protecting strikebreakers here to-day.

Berlin, June 24.—The Japanese-German navigation trade treaty with a supplement containing a tariff agreement was signed to-day.

Boys City, Mich., June 24.—Several million feet of lumber was destroyed in the yards of W. H. White & Co. to-day. The loss, which is only partly covered by insurance, will reach \$200,000.

Munkin, June 24.—Three persons were killed and six others injured in the explosion of a nitrogen factory at Treaberg to-day.

New York, June 24.—Because he was twitted for having a black eye, Edward McLaughlin, a waiter, shot Edward Cushman, a chauffeur, at Collins restaurant, 37 Seventh Avenue, to-day.

Constantinople, June 24.—Advices received to-day from the viceroy of Yemen show that the rebellious tribesmen are warring against Turkish forces, state that an epidemic has broken out among the Turkish soldiers and that many are dying daily.

A Wisconsin inventor has designed a runner attachment for ordinary wheelbarrows in that it is only used when the ground is covered with ice.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR THAMES RACES

Harvard-Yale Varsity Event Friday at Five o'clock.

Galea Ferry, Conn., June 24.—At a conference this afternoon between Capt. Frost, of the Yale crew, and Cutler, of the Harvard crew, and William H. Melick, of New York City, referee for the regatta, it was decided to start the varsity eight race at 5 o'clock next Friday afternoon. It was agreed that the race should be begun before 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon or else should be postponed till the next afternoon.

The freshmen four and graduate eight races will be rowed Thursday afternoon. The captain will toss for choice of positions in all the races for Thursday afternoon.

Chairman Chappell, of the regatta committee, has arranged for two observation trains of thirty cars each.

Coach John Kennedy, of the Yale crew, said to-night that every Ell boat on the river now seems settled.

Capt. Frost was eager to wind up the week with a time row to-night, but adverse weather prevented anything more than a morning paddle.

PLANS OF G. A. R. MEN.
Arrangements for Attending Reunion in Rochester, N. Y.

Col. O. H. Oldroyd, who has charge of the transportation arrangements in connection with the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rochester, N. Y., August 21 to 24, made an address last night at a meeting of the Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, at 419 Tenth street northwest, on the plans for the big gathering of veterans.

The Daughters of Veterans hold their annual convention in connection with the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rochester, N. Y., August 21 to 24, made an address last night at a meeting of the Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, at 419 Tenth street northwest, on the plans for the big gathering of veterans.

Miss Rose M. Sefton, president of the tent, presided, and had charge of the initiation of new members. Miss Sefton will be one of the delegates to the convention, and two others will be selected the latter part of July.

The local tent is honored by having one of the national officers of the organization as a member, Miss Anna Roberts, national patriotic instructor, who also will be a delegate to the convention by virtue of her office.

MRS. HUTCHINS TO APPEAR.
Will Explain Why Her Allowance Should Be Increased.

Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, wife of Sifton Hutchins, will testify in the District Supreme Court to-morrow as to why she should be given an increase on her \$1,000 monthly allowance from her husband's estate. She has been at Narragansett Pier, R. I., at the bedside of her husband, who is seriously ill.

Louis Dent, auditor of the District Supreme Court, will preside at the hearing. He has been ordered by Justice Gould to make a report of the gross income from the Hutchins estate, which is supposed to be \$400,000. Justice Gould's decision will be made on the report.

It is expected William J. Dante, trustee of the estate, and Mr. Hutchins' sons will also be present. Against any increase in Mrs. Hutchins' allowance.

ALIEN AGENCIES 'BLAMED.'
Low Wages Accepted by Foreigners Decried by Samuel Gompers.

In the July number of the Federationist, edited by Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor charges that emigration agencies and steamship companies are largely responsible for what he claims are low working wages in this country.

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